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POT/GB2005/001245.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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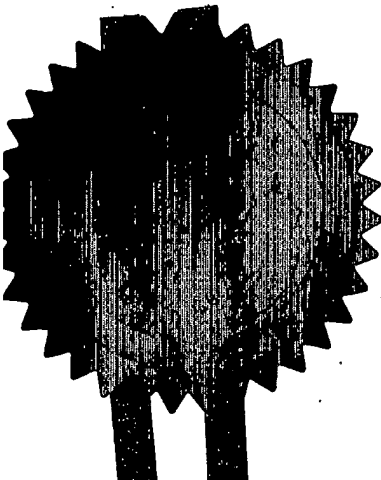
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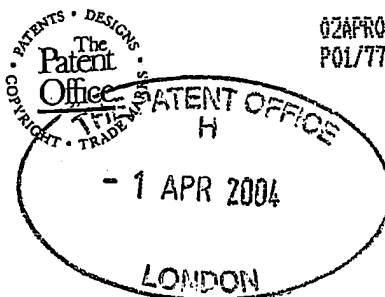
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*William Morell*

Dated 16 May 2005





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P01/7700 0.00-0407470.4 CHEQUE

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(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office.

Cardiff Road  
Newport  
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1. Your reference

P5029GB

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill this part in)

01 APR 2004

0407470.4

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

Dunlop Aerospace Limited  
Holbrook Lane  
Coventry, West Midlands  
CV6 4AA

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

GB

7586 266003

4. Title of the invention

AIRCRAFT WHEEL ASSEMBLY

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

HLBBshaw  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor Metropolitan House  
1 Hagley Road  
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BIRMINGHAM B16 8TG  
ADP - 09007014001

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

13623001

6. Priority: Complete this section if you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, filed in the last 12 months.

Country

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(if you know it)

Date of filing  
(day / month / year)

7. Divisionals, etc: Complete this section only if this application is a divisional application or resulted from an entitlement dispute (see note d)

Number of earlier UK application

Date of filing  
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8. Is a Patents Form 7/77 (Statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent) required in support of this request?

Answer YES if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

Yes

Otherwise answer NO (See note d)

Patents Form 1/77

9. Accompanying documents: A patent application must include a description of the invention. Not counting duplicates, please enter the number of pages of each item accompanying this form:

Continuation sheets of this form

Description	7 —
Claim(s)	2 —
Abstract	0
Drawing(s)	4 + 4 JMC —

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for a preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for a substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature(s)

Laurence Shaw & Associates

Date

12. Name, daytime telephone number and e-mail address, if any, of person to contact in the United Kingdom

L SHAW

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- Part 7 should only be completed when a divisional application is being made under section 15(4), or when an application is being made under section 8(3), 12(6) or 37(4) following an entitlement dispute. By completing part 7 you are requesting that this application takes the same filing date as an earlier UK application. If you want the new application to have the same priority date(s) as the earlier UK application, you should also complete part 6 with the priority details.

DUPLICATE

## AIRCRAFT WHEEL ASSEMBLY

The invention relates to an aircraft wheel assembly and in particular, to one in which the assembly incorporates an axle housing sensing means, typically tyre pressure sensing means such as a tyre pressure indicating system (TPIS). Such a wheel would be a nose wheel. In the case of a main wheel assembly where an antiskid brake control is present, wheel speed sensing means, usually a wheel speed transducer (WST) will also be incorporated.

Two major areas of concern to the aircraft industry are aircraft weight and noise. Reducing aircraft weight gives benefits in performance and cost of operation. This is especially true in the case of wheel and brake components that are only used during ground based manoeuvres during the take-off and landing cycles but are carried with the aircraft throughout the flight. Such wheel and brake components have to be lifted into a storage bay during flight.

Aircraft noise is an area of increasing concern as the pressure for more flights out of busy airports in close proximity to residential housing increases. A significant source of aircraft noise during aircraft landing is created by the flow of air over undercarriage components when the landing gear is lowered from the storage bay when the aircraft is at low altitude during final approach to the runway.

All components of the landing gear, including the wheels, can contribute to the generation of noise when exposed to the air stream during landing so any reduction in the noise generation by any component will contribute to a quieter aircraft.

Attempts have been made to reduce noise from aircraft wheels during landing by using shields to smooth airflow over the wheel, however, such shields can reduce the flow of air required for cooling brakes, leading to thermal management problems and longer turn around times for aircraft. Where the axle protrudes beyond the wheel rim position it is found that the axle end and any fixing mechanism on the axle are a major source of the wheel noise and are not affected by such shields. Nose wheels are typically configured with an axle extending beyond the wheel rim.

Aircraft wheel and brake assemblies are typically mounted on a hollow axle, within which are mounted other components such as, for example, wheel speed transducers and the tyre pressure indicating system. To prevent the ingress of dirt and moisture to mechanical and electronic components around and within the axle it is common practice to fit a cover known as a "hubcap" over the end of the axle.

It is one object of this invention to provide an aircraft wheel assembly incorporating an improved cover known as a hubcap.

It is another object of this invention to reduce the weight of a wheel assembly. It is a further object of this invention to reduce noise associated with airflow over a wheel assembly.

In one aspect the invention provides an aircraft wheel assembly including an axle housing means for sensing wheel speed one end of the axle being covered by a cap member, the cap member comprising a generally cup-like body having an end wall towards the free end of the axle, the cap including means for driving the wheel speed sensing means, the side wall of the body having at least one stiffening deformation.

Preferably the deformation comprises a rib or fin on the side wall of the cup-like body. Preferably a number of deformations is present, spaced about the exterior of the body. Preferably the deformations are shaped to influence the flow of air around the exposed assembly in flight whereby to reduce the level of noise generated.

Preferably the deformation extends from the end wall towards the open end of the cup-like body and increases in thickness towards the open end.

In the case of a main wheel, the aircraft wheel assembly will incorporate means for sensing tyre pressure and the cap member will incorporate means for mounting the tyre pressure sensing means.

The hubcap may be made of a metal or alloy or plastics or composite using suitable manufacturing techniques. Examples include aluminium alloy; steel, titanium, magnesium; polymer matrix composites and metal matrix composites.

In another aspect the invention extends to the hubcap itself. More particularly, the invention extends to a hubcap for an aircraft wheel assembly which has an axle housing means for sensing wheel speed and means for sensing tyre pressure, the hubcap comprising a generally cup-like body having an end wall, the body having a flange at its mouth for engagement with clamping means by which the hubcap is fixed on to the free end of the axle, a slot extending from the flange into the side wall of the body to receive components of the tyre pressure sensing means, the inner surface of the end wall having deformations for engagement with the wheel speed sensing means, the body flaring outwardly from the end wall to the flange and hollow ribs being spaced about the exterior of the side wall of the body.

A hub cap of the invention is useful in the case of a nose wheel axle when it will reduce the noise caused by airflow over the tyre, nose wheel and axle assembly. It is also useful in the case of a main wheel axle when the airflow is over the tyre, main wheel brake and axle assembly.

The invention extends to a method of flying an aircraft in relatively noise reduced manner using an aircraft incorporating wheel assemblies having a hubcap of the invention.

In order that the invention may be well understood, it will now be described by way of illustration only with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:

Figure 1(a) is a perspective view from one end of the exterior of a known hubcap;

Figure 1(b) is a perspective view from the open end of the cap of Figure 1(a) showing the inside;

Figure 2(a) is a view showing the interior of a hubcap of the invention for a main wheel, and

Figure 2(b) is an end view showing the exterior of the hubcap of figure 2(a).

The known hubcap 10 of Figures 1(a) and 1(b) comprises a cup-like body 16 having a flange 11 at the mouth onto which a "V" clamp (not shown) is affixed to hold the hubcap to the wheel (not shown). The body is parallel sided. A slot 12 extends from the open



end of the cap in a side wall for location of TPIS components (not shown). A number of locations 13 are present in the end wall 14 of the hubcap equally spaced around the centre point for driving the WST (not shown).

The hubcap 10 fits over the end of the wheel axle (not shown) with clearance between the axle outer diameter and the inner surface 15 and end wall 14 of the hubcap. The axle is hollow and houses wheel speed transducers and the TPIS. The free end of the axle protrudes beyond the wheel rim.

It is an essential feature of the hubcap that it should have sufficient strength and stiffness to mount the TPIS and drive the WST during service. The wall thickness of such a known hubcap with an overall length of 137 mm is 3 mm.

A hubcap of the invention is shown in Figures 2(a) and 2(b). The hubcap comprises a cup-like body 28 having an end wall 25 and is made of aluminium alloy. The body flares outwardly from the end wall 25 to a lip flange 21 at the open mouth of the body, as can clearly be seen in Figure 2(b). The flange 21 is considerably wider in diameter than the end wall 25 except for a portion of the body 28 shaped to accommodate a slot 22 which receives part of the TPIS. As a result, a ledge 29 is formed. Drive locations 24 are present on the inner surface of the end wall 25 for the WST. The hubcap 20 is fitted on to the end of the axle (not shown) in the usual way by means of a V-clamp, also not shown. The cup-like body 28 is dimensioned so that a clearance is provided between the outer diameter of the wheel axle (not shown) and the inner surface 26 and end wall 25 of the hubcap.

Ribs or fins 27 are equally spaced about the exterior of the body 28 on each side of the slot 22. The ribs 27 are hollow. The ribs 27 have a tapered height profile with a

minimum height of 12.5 mm at the closed end of the hubcap increasing to a maximum height of 26.7 mm towards the ledge 29 adjacent the open end of the hubcap. The dimension across the width of the ribs 27 is 16mm and the overall length of the ribs is 97.3 mm. The number of fins will be between 2 and 10, preferably between 4 and 8. The presence of the ribs 27 provides an improved stiffness, thereby allowing a reduction in the wall thickness to 2 mm for a component of equivalent length to that described in Figure 1 with a reduction in weight in the order of 1 kg. Such a weight reduction for each wheel assembly is significant because between 4 and 20 main wheels and 2 or 4 nose wheels might be fitted to an aircraft.

The hubcap shown is for the main wheel axle of a large civil airliner fitted with 20 main wheels and 4 nose wheels. The total weight saving for such aircraft by the use of hubcaps of the invention is in the order of 20 kg.

It has been found that the reduction in weight is not the only benefit of a hubcap of the invention. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) analysis of airflow around the complete tyre, wheel, brake and axle has shown that the ribs 27 smooth the airflow around the hubcap. In flight and with the landing gear down, noise is generated by pressure fluctuations resulting from complex flow patterns and separating flow regions. The reduction in noise level by use of a hub cap of the invention is a result of reducing such pressure fluctuations. The noise reduction benefit of the hubcap is particularly pronounced where the hubcap protrudes outside the wheel rim and has found to reduce noise levels at each wheel by up to 3dB.

It has been found in CFD analysis that a single or double curvature to the rib or fin profile has additional benefits in noise reduction over the straight section shown in the embodiment of Figure 2(a) and (b). However, this increases design, manufacturing

and logistics complexity as the curvature is required to be left and right handed for fitment to wheels on each side of the landing gear.

It is also preferred that the fins should be of a tapered form with the lowest part of the taper being at the closed end of the hubcap furthest from the wheel and the tallest part of the taper being at the open end of the hubcap closest to the wheel. The height dimension of the tapered fin should be in the range 0 mm to 25 mm, preferably 5 mm to 20 mm at the lowest part and 5 mm to 50 mm, preferably 15 mm to 35 mm at the tallest part.

The invention is not limited to the embodiment shown. Not all the ribs need be the same. Depending on the material used and its shape or size the ribs may be solid. The wall of the cap may or may not be parallel sided.

## CLAIMS

1. An aircraft wheel assembly including an axle housing means for sensing wheel speed, one end of the axle being covered by a cap member, the cap member comprising a generally cup-like body having an end wall towards the free end of the axle, the cap including means for driving the wheel speed sensing means, the side wall of the body having at least one stiffening deformation.
2. An assembly according to Claim 1, wherein the deformation comprises a rib or fin on the side wall of the cup-like body.
3. An assembly according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the deformation is shaped to influence the flow of air around the exposed assembly in flight whereby to reduce the level of noise generated.
4. An assembly according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the deformation extends from the end wall to the open end of the cup-like body and increase in thickness towards the open end.
5. An assembly according to any preceding Claim, wherein the deformation is hollow.
6. An assembly according to any preceding Claim, wherein a plurality of deformations is present and are spaced substantially evenly about the cap.
7. An assembly according to any preceding Claim, wherein the cap tapers outwardly and upwardly away from the end wall thereof.

8. An assembly according to any preceding Claim, wherein the axle protrudes beyond the wheel rim.
9. An assembly according to any preceding Claim, wherein the assembly is a main wheel assembly incorporating tyre pressure sensing means and the cap member includes means for mounting that tyre pressure sensing means.
10. An aircraft incorporating at least one wheel assembly according to any preceding Claim.
11. A hubcap for an aircraft wheel assembly which has an axle housing means for sensing wheel speed and means for sensing tyre pressure, the hub cap comprising a generally cup-like body having an end wall, the body having a flange at its mouth for engagement with clamping means by which the hub cap is fixed on to the free end of the axle, a slot extending from the flange into the side wall of the body to receive components of the tyre pressure sensing means, the inner surface of the end wall having deformations for engagement with the wheel speed sensing means, the body flaring outwardly from the end wall to the flange and hollow ribs being spaced about the exterior of the side wall of the body.

Figure 1(a)

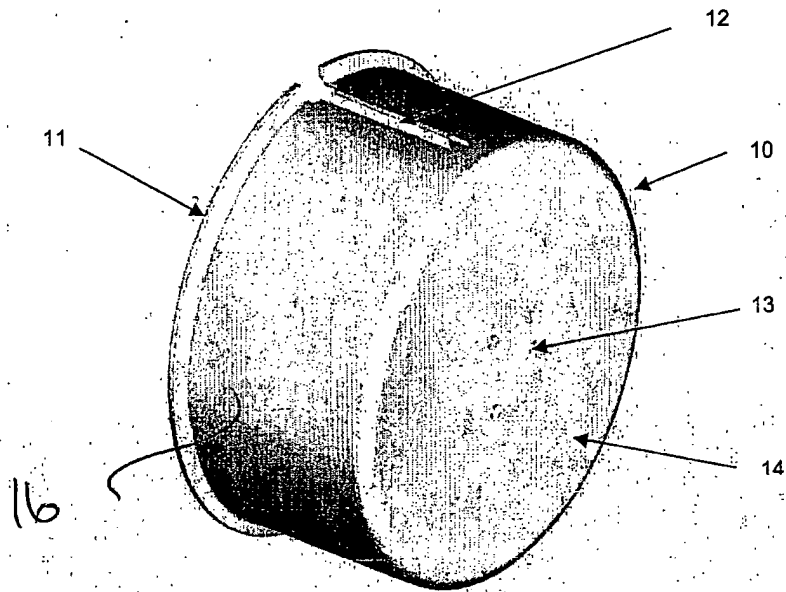


Figure 1(b)

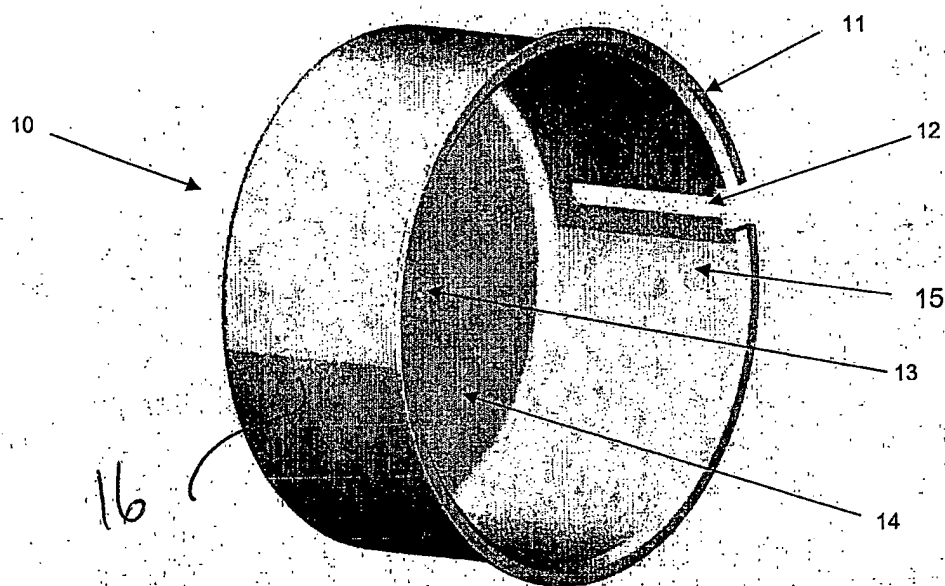


Figure 2(a)

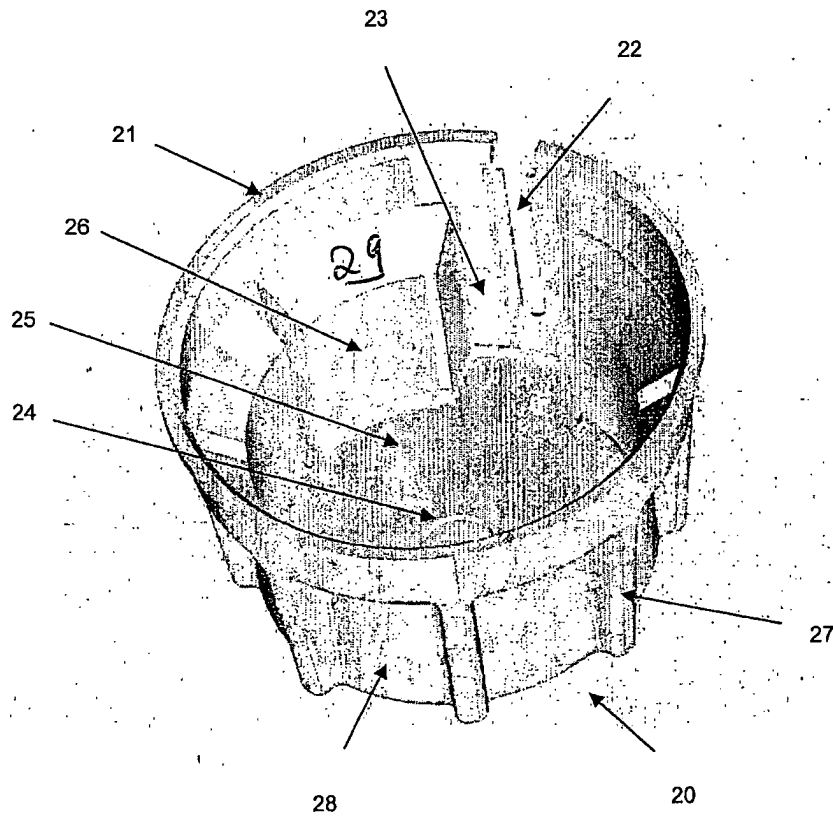




Figure 2(b)

